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FROM
REED BROS.
CORTLAND, NEW YORK
Cabbage Specialists
—
Return Postage Guaranteed

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR
REED 1934
BROTHERS
PHONE CORTLAND, N. Y., 1896-W

Superior Strains of
CABBAGE - CLOVER - ALFALFA
OATS - BARLEY - CORN



Reed Bros. Homestead showing a corner of our cabbage field.

A nephew and son, who are the 5th generation on the farm, have joined the business. Last year they made Reed Bros. Danish Cabbage yield 25 tons per acre. This makes the 25th year it has yielded 20 tons or better. Our strain took first premium at the State Fair.

Last year we suggested to our agents that they urge every grower to plant at least a few cabbage as prospects for a fair price looked good. Were we not right? See our suggestions for this year on page 2

R. D. _____

We Say BUY ONLY TESTED SEED This Year

1934 CROP OF CABBAGE SEED A FAILURE

READ WHAT WE SAY ABOUT CABBAGE SEED

Few are aware that practically all cabbage seed for 1934 was a failure up in the North Country. This section is now producing about 89% of all cabbage seed used in both North and South America.

EXTRA CAUTION SHOULD BE TAKEN IN BUYING CABBAGE SEED THIS YEAR

The Strains We List Are All Tested Seeds

Good cabbage seed will keep for a year or more with little or no loss in germination. Many seedsmen say it is even better if it is one year old.

It has been our thought for some little time if possible to offer only tested seed.

Our strains have all been held for trial. Therefore we offer you a tested lot of seeds.



**A LARGE
GROWING
STRAIN,
SET THICK
AND WELL
FERTILIZED,
PRODUCES
IMMENSE
YIELDS OF
MEDIUM
SIZED
HEADS**

All our strains took a premium at the State Fair last fall except Early-Golden acre, for which no prize was offered.

REED BROTHERS DANISH

TESTED SEED—VERY DISEASE RESISTANT—HOT WATER TREATED

Habit of Growth. A short stemmed, solid headed, vigorous grower. It will not burst badly owing to the extreme overlapping of the leaves which form the heads. A very desirable feature if the cabbage are held for storage and have to be trimmed as only one or two leaves have to be removed to make the head white and clean again.

Reed Bros. Dilltown, Pa., 11/20/33
I had 3 strains of Danish this year but
yours produced the most tons per acre.
F. C. B.

Much waste is thus avoided.

Heads of almost any size can be obtained with this strain by setting the plants very thick for small ones and thinner if more size is desired. It is a very sure header and well adapted to the poorer upland soils.

Disease Resistance. Our strain is very resistant to leaf blight (Altemana) which is causing great loss to cabbage growers late years. This feature makes it worth far more than any other strain we know of. We had very good proof of this right here at home last year. A neighboring dealer wished us to try a strain he had in comparison with ours. We secured from him seed enough to set one-half acre. As soon as the plants from his seed had come to about the heading stage we noted the tips of the heads commence to turn brown. This increased up to harvest time and some plants had almost no leaves left. In short it so stunted the growth that there was 7 tons difference in yield or \$140.00 per acre, figuring cabbage at \$20.00 per ton. You see our experiment on the half acre cost \$70.00. Our own strain stood good and green until about Nov. 1, cutting 25 tons per acre.

The Danish we list here was grown a year ago from our improved strain by our men up in the North. Last spring, when they knew the seed crop had failed, they sent us a pound for trial. We planted it and found the yield was fully normal. The only difference noted was that an occasional head was not quite as well typed as usual; however it is very excellent.

Price—Oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; ½ lb. \$4.00; 1 lb. \$8.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

Alden, N. Y., 8/25/1933.
Reed Bros: From the pound of seed purchased of you I set 2½ acres and sold \$22.00 worth of plants. They are heading fine now. The leaves come together so the rows meet..
E. W. G.

December 21, 1933.
Reed Bros.: You will like to know how your cabbage did here in 1933. We raised about 150 tons on eight acres. All of which was trucked to Pittsburg.
We are perfectly satisfied with your strain.
Very truly yours, G. H. M.

This 3-year test shows the value of home grown seed.

	1928	1927	1926	3-yr. average
American Grown Seed (tons of cabbage per acre)-----	17.60	17.69	24.88	20.06
Imported Seed (tons of cabbage per acre)-----	12.14	13.96	24.84	16.98
Difference in favor of American grown seed-----	3.08 Tons			

Why use imported seed and lose over three tons per acre, when American grown seed costs only about \$1.00 more per acre?
Much European seed will be offered this year owing to the shortage of American grown. We believe you will have better success with disease free American grown seed even though it costs a trifle more.

COPENHAGEN MARKET

TESTED SEED—HOT WATER TREATED

AN Old Standard Variety. This very popular fall cabbage is used extensively for early fall shipping and kraut. It is also well adapted for the market gardener and roadside stand.

It matures a little ahead of Glory. Heads may be cut any time they attain suitable size. They are nearly round and very solid. The quality is excellent for any use. Plants are a rapid grower, especially if well supplied with nitrogen. With thick setting, good fertilization and letting the crop come to maturity 20 to 25 tons per acre are not uncommon.

This is Our Own Strain—Like our Danish we are growing the seed in the North Country. One of its very strong points is that it does not burst badly as soon as it attains a little size. We saw some stand in the field until it was so fully mature that the heads were all browned over on top and still not 10 per cent of it had bursted. The uniformity is most excellent. Unless you have disease where you plant this seed you can rest assured you will get a healthy crop. We have held this seed for trial so it is a tested lot. It took premium at the State Fair.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$3.50. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN

TESTED SEED—HOT WATER TREATED

FULLY one-half of all cabbage used for kraut are Glory. It has been gaining in popularity for many years and now stands at the top of the list.

It is too well known to hardly need description, however, there are strains that are better than others. We believe the one we are offering has no equal. The heads are deep and practically round. With liberal fertilization and good culture one can readily get 30 tons per acre from this strain. It is one of the very best for fall shipping, maturing 10 days later than Copenhagen.

The Glory seed we offer here is grown in the extreme north. We believe this seed to be exceptionally hardy and free from disease. **This seed, like our Copenhagen, has been held for trial, so it is tested stock.**

Our man in the north country who has charge of growing our seed said this strain was the best he had ever seen. He has had over 25 years of experience in cabbage seed growing.

We have seen a 12-acre field of this strain cut over 30 tons per acre, better than 360 tons.

One man near Geneva, N. Y., reported 20 tons per acre in the very dry year of 1933. It took premium at the State Fair.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.



This Glory head, weighing 18 lbs., was grown in 90 days from setting. If you want tonnage try our strain.

REED BROTHERS RED DANISH

TESTED SEED—HOT WATER TESTED



We grew $16\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre last summer with this Wonderful Red Danish. Most people know it was extremely dry in New York State. It's a world beater.

THE cut shows the actual type of head. One very desirable feature about our RED is that it seems practically immune to leaf blight or tip burn.

We are not stretching things one particle when we say every plant given a normal chance will produce a market head. There are very few strains of Red which will produce over two heads from three plants. Fifteen to 20 tons are not excessive yields for this strain.

The color is uniformly dark and extends clear through. Even the roots on many plants are red.

It is very free from bursting and will stand liberal fertilization. If your fertilization is only moderate space the plants a little farther apart. Three ft. x 24 in. is about standard. Season is about the same as our Danish.

A little diversification is not a bad plan with cabbage growing. Try a few Reds. This strain took premium at the State Fair.

Price—Pkt. 25c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$5.00; 1 lb. \$10.00. Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

EARLY GOLDEN ACRE

TESTED SEED—HOT WATER TREATED

THIS valuable variety is gaining in popularity. It originally was a selection from the good old strain Copenhagen Market, and was developed to meet a demand for a cabbage coming between that variety and Early Jersey Wakefield.

The first heads should be ready about ten days before Copenhagen Market. Shape of head and habit of growth are similar to it.

One will be repaid in earliness by using a liberal amount of complete fertilizer high in nitrogen. If weather conditions do not favor a rapid growth it may be hastened by scattering a little nitrate of soda between the rows after the plants are well started.

This strain is very true to type and being North American grown in the same section as our Danish, we believe there is none better. We had cabbage early enough to get the \$25.00 market in 1930.

Price—Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$4.00 Postpaid. See terms on order sheet.

Montoursville, Pa., 1933.

Gentlemen: I have good news for you. Your Improved Danish was positively the best all around crop I ever grew. It gave nice large heads, (not too large), uniform and very few bursted.

Your Golden Acre along side of it was fine. It came so fast I could hardly keep it cut.

Sincerely, H. A. E.

CABBAGE CULTURE

We are so frequently asked about our methods of cabbage culture we have decided to print the following general suggestions:

AMOUNT OF SEED TO USE PER ACRE

This question is asked more than any other about the crop. We have given it careful study and for many years have advised $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for each acre to be set.

This may be a little excess, but some years, insects and weather conditions reduce the stand, so we believe it not wise to use less. The most important thing is to have plants enough so as to have "First Pick" as these plants always produce the largest yields.

So many replies, "Thank you for your advice" have come to us that we are very sure our rule is correct. Should you have a few extra, put up a sign, "Cabbage plants for Sale" and one year with another you will sell enough to more than pay for your seed.

SOILS ADAPTED TO CABBAGE

The cabbage thrives upon almost any soil that is reasonably dry. Those of the gravelly nature are apt to lack moisture in a dry season. Low lands which flood are pretty sure to contain the slime mold disease, "club root," and should not be used for cabbage or cabbage plants. A great many growers prefer sod ground, but the crop may be sown upon land which was used for other crops than cabbage or one belonging to that family the year previous. Usually such land will need a little more liberal supply of fertilizer.

Allowing stock to roam over the farm is a poor policy if cabbage growing is expected to be followed. Animals easily scatter diseased manure and track diseased dirt to new fields. No soil should be used for plant growing or the crop oftener than once in 5 or 6 years.

The Seed Bed

LOCATING, FERTILIZING AND SOWING

The greatest tonnage is secured by sowing the seed and setting the plants EARLY. For Central New York this would make the seed sowing the fore part of May and setting about the middle of June. Cabbage for storage can be set June 20th to July 1st in New York State.

Locating the seed bed where it is exposed to the WEST or NORTH wind is advised in controlling the cabbage maggot and flea beetle, as early insects hover in warm spots and shun cold locations. Avoid ground containing mustard, old gardens or rich spots around the buildings.

DO NOT put the crop or seed bed upon the same ground oftener than once in six years, else club root is liable to develop. Club root is not carried on the seed. (See Diseases.) Do not use manure from stock eating cabbage or cabbage leaves. Plowing or dragging a seed bed with tools which have just been used on an old cabbage field is apt to spread disease. (See Diseases.)

For a seed bed sown broadcast use 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft. of ground per lb. of seed. Apply to this spot 100 lbs. of some complete fertilizer, such as 3-10-4. Broadcast the fertilizer and drag it in. Avoid the excessive use of fertilizer, especially nitrogen. Sow the seed shallow, doing the work only when the ground is dry. Seed sown in rows can be treated for the cabbage maggots. 25 to 30 seeds per foot is about right.

Don't sow your seed too thick. Plants growing too slow about June 1st, may be hastened by scattering on a little nitrate of soda. Five lb. for every 2,000 to 3,000 sq. ft. is about right. Apply just as it starts to rain if possible.

KILLING SEED BED DISEASES AND THE CABBAGE MAGGOT WITH CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

The damage to seedlings by maggots and using soil for a seed bed which has a little disease in it are causing great losses to cabbage growers. The toll seems to be on the increase. It is almost impossible for a man to be certain the spot he is selecting for a seed bed does not contain Club Root or some other disease. Since the seed bed is the foundation for the entire crop it is very important it should be CLEAN.

Sow your seed in rows and when the plants are well up, at least a week old, apply to every 30 ft. of row, at the base of the plants, 1 gallon of corrosive sublimate solution made by mixing

1 oz. of Powdered Corrosive Sublimate to 15 gals. of water. Repeat the application in about 1 week and again in about 10 days, making 3 applications in all. Use a 2 or 3 gal. watering pot which has the sprinkler removed and the spout plugged to give a solid stream 9-16 of an inch (about the size of your finger). It is convenient to make the rows 60 to 90 ft. long, then 2 or 3 gallons will just cover a row. Applying the solution while walking out and back on the same row seems to allow more of it to soak in at the base of the plants than applying it all walking one way.

This method seems to be a sure protection against maggots if pains are taken to soak the ground thoroughly around the plants. It will also kill all disease in the dirt around the plants, which gets soaked with the solution. However we do not recommend any ground for a seed bed which is not thought to be clean. If a seed bed is chosen where disease is present there is always danger of infection. The dirt between the rows containing disease is liable to be washed or cultivated upon the plants.

Dissolve corrosive powder in a small amount of hot water first, then add enough cold to make desired amount of solution. This treatment is not very effective unless started before the plants are several weeks old.

FERTILIZATION OF THE CROP

For average land use 12 to 15 tons manure per acre, 600 lbs. 16% super phosphate and 100 lbs. potash, or 700 lbs. of 10-8 fertilizer. If no manure is at hand, use liberal amount of complete fertilizer. Broadcast all fertilizer and drag it in.

Fertilization is one of the important things in cabbage culture, as the **texture, shape and size of heads** in a strain can be greatly changed by the lack or over-supply of fertilizer. Usually the hill lands or knolls in a field will need more fertilizer and one higher in nitrogen than the flat or valley lands. We doubt the advisability of using much nitrogen on the richer lowlands or where clover or alfalfa sod is used for cabbage. Land lacking in potash or farms where it has not been used generally, a little added to the cabbage fertilizer will help to round out the crop and seems to prevent tip burn (leaf blight).

FIELD PREPARATION VERY IMPORTANT

Fall or early spring plowing is always desirable, then AS SOON AS THE GROUND IS FIT IN THE SPRING, DRAG IT OVER. Keep dragging once a week until setting time and you will conserve all the early spring moisture, also germinate and kill most of the weeds in your soil. DON'T plow, drag, or set cabbage when the ground is too wet.

Late setting, late fitting and poor fertilization always spell poor crops.

Growing 20 to 30 tons of cabbage per acre means a plant growth of 30 to 40 tons. Remember no plant can take from the soil for its growth what is not there to take.

SETTING

Size of Heads. This is becoming VERY IMPORTANT. In many sections dealers are paying \$2.00 per ton more for heads of proper size. The grower can govern the size of heads almost entirely by TIME OF SETTING, PROPER SPACING, PROPER FERTILIZATION AND MOISTURE CONTROL.

Our strain of Danish is a free grower and will stand a little thicker setting, therefore a HEAVIER YIELDER. We prefer setting in rows both ways. If our ground is well fertilized and the plants are ready early, we space the rows 30 inches apart one way by 20 inches the other, This uses about 10,600 plants per acre. One setting early on rich, well fertilized bottom land might space 30 inches by 18, using about 11,500 plants per acre. For conditions not as favorable, rows may be 3 ft. by 20 inches, using about 8,700 plants per acre or 3 ft. by 24 inches, using about 7,200. Gravel soil requires wider spacing of plants, more fertilizer and better moisture control.

Our setting dates are from June 10th to 20th. July set Danish seldom makes very heavy yields. However, if one has taken pains to fit his ground and weather conditions furnish sufficient moisture, good crops may result. Early setting brings a crop to its fullest maturity, but where cabbages are intended for storage those not too ripe are just as desirable. Usually thick setting retards maturity somewhat.

The market demands a medium sized head, 3 to 6 pounds. Please the trade and it will patronize you.

CULTIVATION

Shallow cultivation is most desirable. Choose the heat of the day when the leaves are large to prevent breaking them. Use a walking cultivator with hoe steels for rear teeth, which extend horizontally under the leaves. Hoe steels are listed in Planet, Jr. cultivator catalogue. Continue cultivation until weeds are controlled. Do not cultivate deep as it will injure the roots and dry out the soil.

Cabbage Seed Specialists

Reed Brothers have done their part to furnish you with the best seed it is possible to grow, but we do not in any way guarantee the resulting crop on any seeds that we send out, for this depends partly upon conditions of the soil, climate and weather, which are beyond our control, and upon proper cultivation, which is up to you. If the purchaser does not accept our seeds on these terms they are to at once be returned and the purchase price will be cheerfully refunded.

[illegible]

NOTE—If you have ordered 1-4 lb. or more of cabbage seed you may add **FREE** 1 oz. of any strain we list if you will give us the names and addresses of five men who grow cabbage. Please don't send names you have sent before.

Name	Address

MASTER'S RAPID PLANT SETTER

THIS is the most practical tool for transplanting CABBAGE, TOMATOES, CAULIFLOWER, TOBACCO, SWEET POTATOES, PEPPERS, and all similar plants.

Each plant is SET, WATERED and COVERED at one operation. There is no stooping or bending over, just straight ahead, easy, pleasant work. All the hard, tedious labor of hand setting is done away with. ONE man will set and water more plants than three can do by hand. The most important thing is that EVERY PLANT LIVES.

One man can set and water 6,000 to 10,000 plants in a ten-hour day.

You cannot afford to be without this most valuable tool. It is never too hot and dry to set plants with this wonderful tool. It makes it absolutely certain that you can get your crop set on time.

The little squirt of water which every plant receives down at its roots soaks and seals the roots to the already moist soil underneath the surface. The dry soil in falling around the plant as the setter is removed acts as a mulch which holds not only the water put in with the plant, but also prevents evaporation of the moisture in the soil. This is different from setting and packing down the ground around a plant so that the sun dries it out and leaves it in a HARD, DRY LUMP.

THIS PRINCIPLE IS THE ONLY CORRECT WAY TO SET A PLANT. Every nurseryman and gardener will tell you to use exactly this principle in setting out trees and plants.

SEAL THE ROOTS TO THE UNDER SOIL, BY THE USE OF WATER, THEN MULCH THE SURFACE TO PREVENT EVAPORATION.

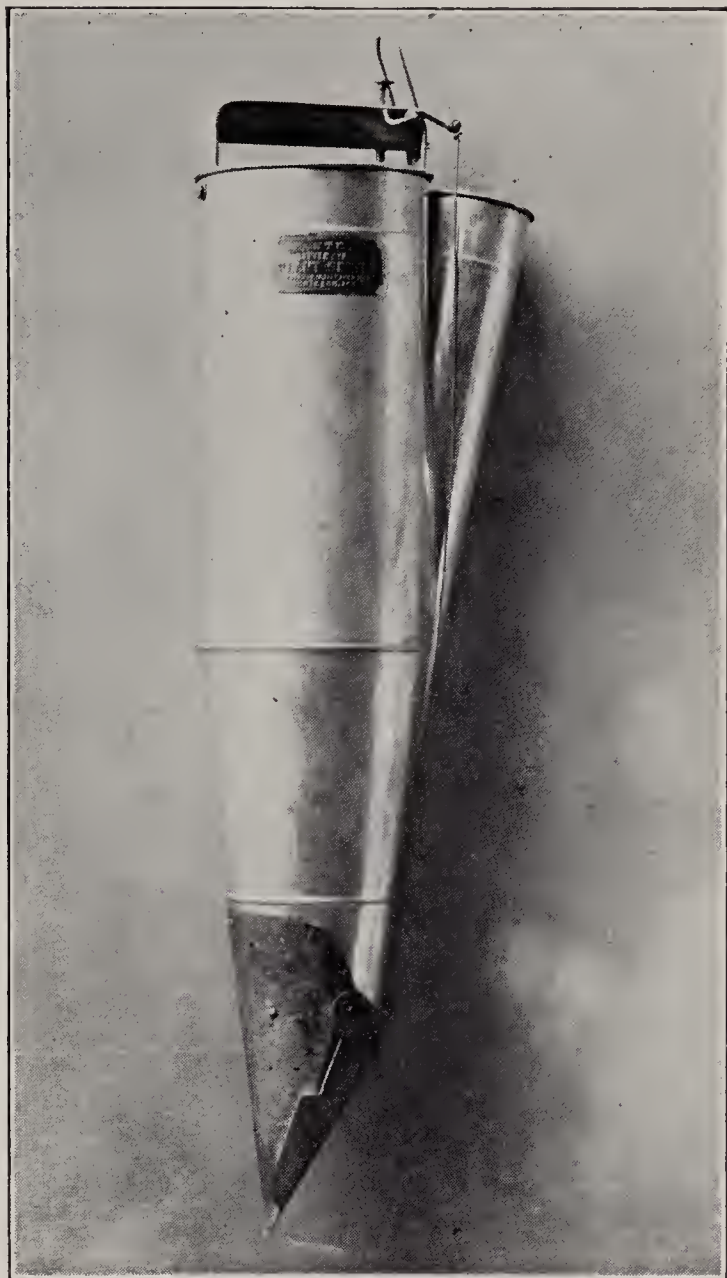
Works anywhere, even on hillsides, among stones or stumps and every plant lives.

The plants can be check-rowed, thus permitting cultivation each way. Check-rowed plants are always even, and superior quality is the result. NO HAND WORK NECESSARY ON THE CROP WHERE CHECK-ROWING IS PRACTICED.

THE SETTER IS NOT A PLAYTHING. It is built of heavy block tin, reinforced with wire. The jaws are of the best steel and the fittings are of brass. The water chamber holds enough for 125 to 150 plants.

We have used these setters over 15 years and can say they will pay for themselves on every acre set. No one setting even a quarter of an acre can afford to do without one. Plants start quicker than with any other method of setting. We set 20 acres each year and use them entirely.

Price, \$6.00 each, postpaid. Immediate shipment made. We are wholesale and retail dealers.



Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1933.

We sent 3 strains of our cabbage seed to a large concern for trial and here are their comments:

Danish—Very good header.

Red Danish—100 per cent sure heading, good solid heads.

Glory—Very good cabbage. Good color and size. Maturity uniform.

REED BROTHERS' EZY CABBAGE SHEARS

Cut and save your cabbage plants for stock. They make more valuable feed than corn silage. Silage has 1.2% protein, while cabbage leaves have 1.4%. One acre of good cabbage will furnish 10 to 12 tons of feed after the heads have been removed, and if properly cared for will pay the cost of growing the crop. One ton of plant leaves are worth two tons of heads for feed. Cabbage fed immediately after milking will not taint milk.

Why turn your cows on the leaves and waste a good share of this valuable feed? Cut your plants before severe freezing weather with our EZY CABBAGE SHEARS and put them into piles about the size of a big haycock, in which shape they will keep for many weeks.

One man will easily cut from one to two acres a day. No stooping over.

Plants cut with our shears are kept whole, which is more desirable, as they handle much faster and keep longer.

These shears for cutting the plants are as far ahead of other methods as the auto is ahead of the horse for speed. They are the only tool on the market for the purpose, so far as we know. We have used them for years and recommend them very highly. They are also valuable for cutting tobacco and trimming out old raspberry canes.

Price \$2.75; postage, 10c extra.

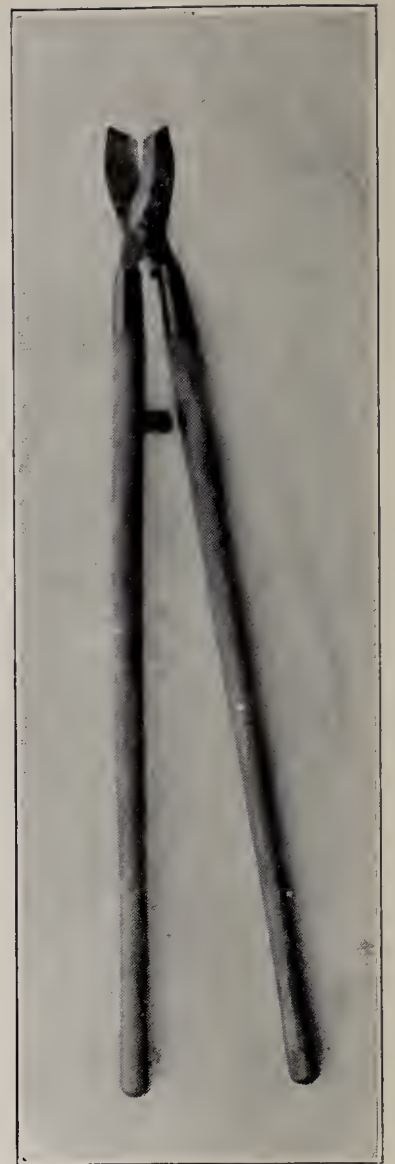
Brockport, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for 2 more pair of your EZY Cabbage Shears. I got a pair last week and they do the work so well I want two more.

Very truly yours,

V. M. B.



REED BROTHERS' IMPROVED TOOL STEEL CABBAGE KNIFE

This knife is the speediest, most practical tool for cutting heads out of cabbage plants.

Made of the Best Tool Steel—No sore blistered hands, no cut fingers, no chopping and spoiling of the cabbage heads and no after trimming. **EACH HEAD IS CUT READY FOR MARKET OR STORAGE AT ONE STROKE OF THE KNIFE.**

Simply insert the knife between the head and the leaves at the proper point and give a little push and the head rolls out **all trimmed**. The handle extends crosswise of the hand and affords ample grip. Cutting in no wise wrenches the hand or makes any spot sore. This knife saves hours of valuable time in trimming.

Many a man has lost fingers or thumbs by using a butcher-knife or hatchet. Safe for any boy or child to use. Very easy to keep sharp.

All surplus leaves are left on the plant, which is very desirable where the plants are to be cut later for feed.

This knife will save its cost many times over in cutting a single acre, as the removal of only one or two leaves on a cabbage head by using some poorly devised tool means the loss of a good many hundred pounds per acre. We are sure they will please the most

critical. This is the best tool we have ever found for cutting cabbage.

Price—\$1.00 postpaid. If you are not perfectly satisfied send it back and get your dollar.



ITHACAN OATS

In answer to what oats shall a man buy for seed we can do no better than quote from Dr. Bussell of the New York State College of Agriculture, who says, "If I were to sow oats upon soils of average or medium fertility I would use the ITHACAN."

This variety was developed by the Department of Plant Breeding, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., after many years of painstaking work.

Year after year it is a very consistent yielder. This does not hold true with most strains, as they soon fall off in yield and weight.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ITHACAN OATS

This is a very heavy yielding, thin-shucked variety with plump white kernels. The plant stools freely; maturing in mid-season. It is a tree or branching oat with good stiff straw of medium height, standing up well. Year after year the average weight is 40 lbs. or better per measured bushel.

When shucked 100 lbs. will give about 70 lbs. of clear meats. The average strains run from 60 to 65 lbs.

We are using the original strain furnished by our State College. It took a premium at the State Fair last fall.

PRICE

Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm) 1 to 5 bu., \$1.00 per bu.; over 5 bu., 96c per bu. of 32 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking, 5c per bushel extra. These are very fine oats. 1934 State germination test 98%. Sample free.

Ithacan Oats and Alpha Barley, Mixed

Where oats and barley are sown as a mixed grain we believe that Alpha barley and Ithacan oats make an ideal mixture as they ripen nearly together.

Our mixture consists of about 2-3 oats and 1-3 barley. The barley used was certified seed. Of all the barleys this strain is recommended highest by our State College.

PRICE

100-lb. bags (about 2 1-3 bu. by measure), \$3.00 F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacked, 10c extra. Our supply is quite limited. Recleaned seed (no mustard on our farm.) Extra nice this year. State germination test 1934, Oats 96%. Barley 88%. Sample free.

ALPHA BARLEY

About 80% of all barley used in New York State is the two rowed Alpha.

It is one of the very best grains to use as a nurse crop for either clover or alfalfa as it does not require so much moisture for heavy straw development. It has a good stiff straw and will not smother out young seeding like oats. A better catch of seeding usually results on land cropped heavily as is the case with cabbage ground, if barley is used as a nurse crop.

YIELD RECORDS

Alpha Barley averaged 42.9 bushels per acre for the last seven years prior to 1931 grown in several different New York counties. It outyielded all the other improved strains. Beardless and barbless varieties did not yield within 3 to 11 bushels as much.

In New Jersey tests at New Brunswick, Alpha averaged 45 bushels per acre, outyielding all others. We had a 9 acre field which threshed 45 per acre last fall. Our barley took premium at the State Fair.

PRICE

\$1.44 per bu. of 48 lbs., F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. Jute bags free. Double sacking 5c per bu. extra. Our seed was grown from certified stock and is unusually nice. (No mustard on our Farm.) 1934 State germination test 91%. Sample free.



10 ACRE FIELD ITHACAN OATS REED BROS FARM 1933.

We sowed 1 1/2 bu. per Acre. Threshed 60.

REED BROTHERS HARDY RED CLOVER

GENUINE OLD FASHIONED TWO CUTTING MEDIUM RED CLOVER

In describing to you what makes a hardy strain of Red Clover we can do no better than quote from a bulletin by Dr. Wiggans, of the New York State College of Agriculture, which says: "If red clover is grown in a region of severe winters with little snow and with much thawing and freezing in the spring, only hardy plants will survive, and if seed is grown from such plants year after year a strain resistant to such conditions will develop. Seed produced under less severe conditions should be used only when better adapted seed is not available. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of knowing the origin of seed used in the production of red clover." **This is the exact condition under which our seed is grown.**

Seed having been grown for many years in Canada or one of the Canadian border states should be adapted to our use. Dr. Wiggans rates seed grown in the state from which ours is obtained 100% winter hardy for New York. Seed from the corn belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa or the state of Oregon is not too well adapted to stand our rugged climate. Their soil is too rich and they are too far south, but these are just the states from which clover seed has been obtained for you in years past.

IS NOT YOUR PRESENT PRACTICE OF SEEDING VERY COSTLY?

It is quite a general custom to use 12 to 16 quarts of grass seed per acre. We used to do it. LISTEN: If 6 quarts of red clover seed are spread evenly over one acre, each sq. ft. would have 60 seed on it. When proper field preparations have been used there is no reason why 6 quarts of clover, if hardy, should not give a good stand. (See clover growing suggestions.)

YOUR CLOVER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT CROP ON YOUR FARM

Write and ask Dr. R. G. Wiggans or Prof. H. B. Hartwig of the N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., if the clover seed we list is not the kind you should sow. It is cheaper this year than most ordinary kinds, also less seed is needed to get a stand.

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH OTHERS

Price—Pk. \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$5.50; bu. \$11.00 F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. See terms on order sheet
All seed State tested for germination and Purity. Sample and test free. Subject to prior sale.



Cut shows 5 Acre field of our hardy Clover in 1930. 1931 This field was put into potatoes, 1932 it was again seeded and 1933 we cut 16 big loads of cocked Clover. In the fall we cut 5 loads more of second cutting. We have noted that as we continue to use hardy Clover our fields gain very rapidly in fertility.

CLOVER GROWING SUGGESTIONS

1. Use seed from a section as poor or poorer and as cold or colder than your own, which has been grown there at least 10 years. Ours meets this standard.
 2. Don't smother young seedling by sowing $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 bu. of grain per acre. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. will give a maximum yield, so say our N. Y. State College. We agree. Barley is one of the best nurse crops.
 3. Test your soil and use lime if necessary. If you can't afford a good application sow what your grain drill will run. About 300 lbs. of Super Phosphate usually pays.
 4. Late spring plowing usually dries out so it is hard to catch a seeding.
 5. 2 qts. of Timothy per acre will put about 40 seeds on each sq. ft. We doubt the advisability of using more on ordinary conditions. A lot of Timothy chokes clover like weeds in a cultivated crop because it is a ranker growing plant.
6. **Here is the best rule of all:** Grow 2 cultivated crops on your land before trying to seed. You don't have to buy anything to follow this suggestion. Try it and be convinced. It applies to alfalfa as well as red clover.
7. Top dress your new seeding with manure if possible, especially on land that has just grown a crop of cabbage.
 8. An old time clover seed grower from the section where our seed is produced, told us if we couldn't get a stand with 6 qts. of their seed per acre, we wouldn't if we used 6 bu. of either theirs or any other.



A bushel basket set in the after growth where our hardy Clover seed was used is nearly out of sight, while the one where common seed was used shows for itself. The first cutting here was not made until about the middle of August, 1933.

If you are not convinced we have hardy Clover seed, ask the State College. They have tested Clover seed for 5 or 6 years.

ALFALFA

THE N. Y. State College has spent several years testing Alfalfa strains for yield and hardiness. Their findings show that Canadian variegated (seed from Canada) has proven a little ahead of Grimm.

If you intend to put down a piece of Alfalfa we have just two suggestions.

1. Use the land 2 successive years for cultivated crops before seeding.
2. If you sow your Alfalfa intending to cut it the first year, don't do it so late that you cannot leave a growth of a foot or 16 inches in the fall. The goodness in this growth goes back into the roots, which greatly aids in the first year's wintering.

CANADIAN ALFALFA (Ontario Varigated) IMPORTED SEED GROWN IN CANADA

This seed has to pass our U. S. Govt. purity inspection before coming into this country. We believe it is the hardiest and best seed obtainable. A visit to Canada showed Alfalfa growing when the land was so rocky that there were only patches of soil here and there.



The light patches are not snow but solid rock. Here they don't have to mow the lawn or draw mud from the barnyard. Scattered over the farm luxuriant Alfalfa grew wherever there was a dip in the rocks, which contained soil. Long stretches of such country may be seen above the St. Lawrence river.

Price—Bu. \$16.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$8.25; pk. \$4.50 F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. See terms on order sheet.

GRIMM ALFALFA

STATE TESTED FOR PURITY and GERMINATION

Grimm Alfalfa has long been accepted as one of the hardiest and best varieties to grow. The same locality that grows our Red Clover, which the N. Y. State College rate 100% winter hardy for N. Y., have found they can grow extra good alfalfa seed.

USE ONLY ADAPTED SEED

A peculiarity of Alfalfa is that a tender strain will stand the extreme cold of the Dakotas or Montana much better than the more moist climate of southeastern Canada, Wis., Mich. or N. Y.

This simply proves that seed best adapted to our use should not come from the drier western states. The climate where our Alfalfa is grown is similar to our own.

LOOK AT OUR PRICE! While the supply lasts.

1 bu. \$11.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$6.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$3.00 F. O. B. Cortland, N. Y. See terms on order sheet. Free sample and test.

With us this strain seems to catch nearly like clover.

CERTIFIED SEED CORN

West Branch Sweepstakes - Cornell No. 11

YOU GET THE CORN DIRECT

This year we have made arrangements to take orders and have the corn shipped direct from the growers' farm here in New York State C. O. D. to the purchaser. No one touches the corn except you and the grower.



Air Drying Seed Corn

This is the most excellent method of curing seed corn where conditions are favorable. Here on the shore of one of the finger lakes our seed corn is grown until it is fully ripe and then thoroughly air dried, as freezing weather is unknown until very late. Proper curing is the secret of good seed corn.

CORNELL NO. 11 AND WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES ARE BEST ADAPTED TO NEW YORK STATE

Our State College recommends these two varieties for silage purposes in this state. Use Cornell No. 11 for sections having an elevation of 1,000 feet or over and a growing season of 100 to 110 days. Use West Branch for elevations of less than 1,000 feet and growing conditions with 110 to 120 days.

FIRST PRIZE AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1933

Our grower took first prize with both varieties at the STATE FAIR in 1933. We have used his seed for six years and always had excellent stands. We believe 9 or 10 quarts per acre ample for silage. Such seed is a money saver.

PRICE—Either Variety

\$2.50 per bushel, F.O.B., Levanna, N. Y. Corn can be shipped C.O.D. by express or by freight sight draft any date you wish. If by express give name of your town where express office is located and if by freight give name of your bank.

This seed is field selected from standing stock and all in the driers by October 12, which gives ample time to be fully cured before freezing weather.

IS YOUR HARROW IN GOOD SHAPE

If not put on a set of our IMPROVED STEEL POINTS and make it as good as new.
LATELY MADE HEAVIER FOR TRACTOR USE. Will wear much longer than old style.



Drag! Drag! Drag! Is the Way to Get Crops

Your harrow is the **MOST IMPORTANT** tool you own, and still it is the one most neglected by farmers in general. A man will use one with old, worn, dull teeth just as long as it will stir fresh dirt enough on the surface to cover up the rest so he cannot see what it has done.

Put on a set of our new extra heavy **REVERSIBLE TOOL STEEL HARROW POINTS** and make the old harrow just as good as new. After these points become worn they can be reversed and again your harrow is as good as new. A harrow equipped with these points will last indefinitely.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED NOT TO BREAK OR COME OFF. Can be put on in 10 minutes. Fit any harrow tooth. Horse drawn or tractor.

We have used them for years on both team and tractor harrows. **TAKE OUR WORD "THEY ARE NO TOY."** These are a third thicker than any we have previously sold.

ONE NEW REVERSIBLE POINT WILL WEAR AS LONG AS TWO NEW TEETH.

PRICE ONLY 35c EACH F. O. B. CORTLAND, N. Y.

PLAN TO MAKE US A VISIT AND SEE OUR CLOVER SEEDING

1. Make us a visit and get acquainted. We would like to hear about your methods and perhaps you would like to see our seeding in the spring. There are tests very near where our seed was used against the kinds so commonly sold. We have seeding in silo corn, oats, oats and barley, barley and also canning factory peas. We have seeding put down with Basic Slag and some with lime and super phosphate.

2. In the cold climate where our seed is grown, nature has long ago killed off the weak plants. Nearly every seed will produce a plant which lives and winters. This makes it cheap to use because much less is needed to get a stand.

3. With ordinary seed which is not acclimated like ours, farmers are using nearly twice as much and often fail then to get a stand. Why waste money this way? Grass seed is expensive.

4. Last summer many men reported good catches with our seed while common clover sown right side of it, only dried up and died. **IT IS EXTREMELY HARDY.**

8. We have never seen red Clover that was so sure to cut a second crop as this strain. **IT SEEMS BOUND TO COME UP AND BLOSSOM.**

6. Often with our strain there is more Clover in the second year's hay crop than most men get the first, when common, poorly adapted seed is used.